



FLOUR MILLERS MAKE THE DOUGH

Want U.S. To Boycott CBC Set-up

Broadcasters' Proposal

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The Canadian Association of Broadcasters, which used every pressure method unsuccessfully last session to reduce the power of the CBC in favor of the purely commercial private stations, has appealed directly to American commercial broadcasters to refuse to sell their programs to the CBC.

In an address to the 300 delegates of the United States National Association of Broadcasters in Atlantic City on September 16, Joseph Sedgwick, K.C. counsel for the CAB, put forward his argument that the CBC should be restricted to "non-commercial cultural broadcasting." He urged:

"No Right at All"

"Any effort to arrive at such a solution is delayed and prevented so long as the commercial broadcasting interests of the United States support, with their commercial programs, this agency of government that in my view has no right at all to be in the commercial advertising field."

He proposed instead that "these commercial programs could and should be carried by radio stations that are in the commercial broadcasting business."



PERSONAL STUFF

BY
E. E. R.

Those letters which have been appearing in "The People Speak" column about the C.C.F. policy in respect to oil, are interesting for more than one reason. They illustrate, for one thing, the determination of the members of the C.C.F. to have the final word in making the policy of their movement. That is extremely important. When the provincial executive of the C.C.F. announced its stand in respect to the development in the Leduc oil field, it was careful to mention that it was an interim policy, subject to complete review or revision at the coming provincial convention. There are times when a responsible executive, elected to carry on the affairs of an organization between conventions, must speak on behalf of the organization in reference to a current problem. That was what the Alberta C.C.F. executive did. It may or may not have correctly interpreted the views of the membership. There appears to be some doubt on that point. Some of the letters indicate a feeling that there has been a compromise of a C.C.F. principle. It is even suggested that maybe we're being scared off a bit by the power of the oil interests.

I think I can assure everyone that the provincial executive's statement does not represent any compromise on the oil question. The statement said: "In any area where exploratory activity is being carried on, there shall be reserved for the province, and developed

(Continued on page 8)



Refusal of the Big Three packing companies to make any reasonable offer in response to the union's demand for increases averaging 17½ cents resulted in a complete shutdown of some 21 plants across the country. The big Swift packing plant in Toronto closed down tight is shown surrounded by vigilant picket line. Latest price increases have given new emphasis to the justification for the increase the packinghouse workers are asking. Federal Agriculture Minister Hon. James G. Gardiner told newsmen flatly that the federal government is doing nothing to further negotiations between the company and the union because "it is a provincial matter now." The union has requested the provinces to give up their provincial jurisdiction so that the dispute might be arbitrated on a federal basis. Provincial labor ministers are conferring Friday in Toronto on means of settling the dispute but it is not known whether all the provinces will be represented.

Demand Federal Government Act in Packinghouse Strike

Demand for Dominion government action to end the present strike deadlock between the Big Three Packers and the Packinghouse workers has come from several sources this week.

The Executive of the A.F.U., meeting in Edmonton on Monday and Tuesday, wired the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at Kelowna, B.C., urging that action on a national scale should be insisted upon. The text of the wire follows: "The Executive of Alberta Farmers' Union in session today urge your session at Kelowna to urge the Dominion Government to declare the packinghouse strike a national emergency for purpose of federal conciliation; that a national labor code be set up to deal with industries on a national basis; that producers of livestock and the consumer are

(Continued on Page 8)

WANT FREE MOVIES FOR KIDS STOPPED

"UNFAIR COMPETITION"

WASHINGTON.—Some business men seem determined to demonstrate that they put profits above anything else. Here is a shocking example. It happened this week in Washington.

The Moving Picture Owners' Association demanded that the District of Columbia Recreation Board stop showing free movies to children, on the ground that this is "unfair competition" with "private business."

The board explained that it was showing wholesome pictures to poor "kids," to get them off the streets and help decrease "juvenile delinquency."

"The few dimes the theatres demonstrate that they put profits above anything else. Here is a shocking example. It happened this week in Washington."

The theatre owners still insisted the free movie must be stopped. Whether it will be or not is yet known.

Manitoba Farmers And Workers Get Together at W'pg.

WINNIPEG, (CUC).—An important meeting was held in Winnipeg on September 11th, when the Winnipeg Labor Council (C.C.L.) and the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation made plans for a joint organization to promote better understanding between farmers and industrial workers, and act together for their mutual benefit. C. E. Wood, President of the M.F.A.C., was chairman to the provisional committee.

Members of the committee expressed the belief that such an organization would do much to create unity between the two groups, bringing great benefit to both. It was unanimously agreed that the Co-operative movement was the most effective means of achieving this.

A.F.U. PROPOSES MASS MEETING ON RISING COSTS

Meeting in Edmonton on Monday and Tuesday the Executive of the A.F.U. initiated action in respect to the abrupt and dangerous rise in commodity prices as a result of decontrol action.

In conference with representatives of several labor groups it was decided to approach other organizations in the city with intent to call and conduct a mass meeting at an early date, to protest decontrol action of the Dominion government in view of representations from all workers organization in Canada against such action.

Rising prices threaten the living standard of workers and raises cost of farm production and at the same time lowers effective farm income, the A.F.U. declared.

The A.F.U. Executive also wired directors of the C.F.A. in session in Kelowna regarding decontrol and drew attention also to the announcing of increased freight rates while the matter is under commission study as well as the increase in price on flour in stock on which subsidy has already been paid.

Six Large Companies In Control

PROFITS UP 35%

Baking Industry of Canada Also Dominated by Four Milling Firms

RYE FLOUR UP 450%

By LORNE INGLE

OTTAWA, (CPA).—With controls removed from the price of bread and the federal subsidy removed from flour; and with the price of bread jumping as much as five cents a loaf in some places and rye flour jumping over night by more than 450% from \$4.40 a barrel to \$23.20 it might be interesting to see just how "free" is the "free" enterprise to which the control over flour and bread has been returned by the Liberal government.

"Flour milling in Canada is dominated by 6 large companies who control production of 72.2% of all the flour milled in this country! These companies own 93.7% of the total assets Canada!

These companies are: The Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

Purity Flour Mills, Limited. (Continued on Page 8)

HERE'S ANOTHER RADIO CHALLENGE

Mr. C. Wolferstan of Alx, who is one of those C.C.F. people who are determined to see that our movement carries on its work without interruption, has sent a "Radio Fund" challenge which just simply must be met. His letter reads as follows:

"I see by the People's Weekly that it costs approximately \$60.00 per week for the four broadcasts now being put on by the C.C.F. I am enclosing my cheque for \$30.00, which you can use as soon as any individual or group contributes the same amount, in order to cover the cost of one week's broadcast."

Thank you, Mr. Wolferstan; your cheque right now is "burning a hole in the cash box." Who is going to give us the right to show this cheque as a contribution to the radio fund?

In the meantime the challenge started by Mr. Albert still keeps rolling merrily along with an \$18.00 contribution being received this week from the Camrose Women's Group.

The list of contributions follows:

H. Finkel, 1.00; K. Dokalik, 1.50; J. Worthing, 1.00; P. Wm. Kobitzsch, 1.00; Joe Beir, 1.00; T. H. R., 2.50; H. Wolters, 1.00; A. S. Ouchand, 2.00; Camrose Women's Club, 18.00; F. Sherring, 1.00; E. E. Woody, 1.00; M. Nielsen, 2.00; Lars Peterson, 2.00; J. W. Snatynski, 2.00; F. H. Allen, 2.00; J. Pringle, 10.00.

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The People Like Saskatchewan's Hospital Plan

SASKATCHEWAN'S Voice—The voice of the people themselves—is finding its way to the offices of the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, and what it has to say is mightily reassuring to those charged with administration of the plan.

"I think that one can't spend \$5 any wiser than with the health services plan. I have to date received \$155.24 benefit from it, having just received statement of \$155.24 hospital bill paid by the province. I had the very best and prompt care from the full hospital staff, plenty of food and a good assortment." So reads one letter, and its tenor is typical.

"I wish to acknowledge with very sincere thanks the amount of \$482.52 paid from the hospitalization fund in settlement of my hospital expenses in 1947," another correspondent begins. "My condition following a car accident was so serious that I had to retain the services of a special nurse throughout. While she was off duty the staff nurses were very attentive and efficient."

Last spring the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan started mailing to each person who had been hospitalized under it, a mimeographed form showing the amount paid out of the hospitalization fund for his or her care while in hospital. The person was asked to check the dates and amounts, and to retain the form because with it he could claim exemption from income tax for the amount paid on his behalf, just as though he had paid it himself.

Comments Invited

A short paragraph on the form invited comments and suggestions regarding the hospital care received. Slowly the response gained volume, until today more than 600 letters have been received, and they are now coming in to the Hospital Plan offices at the rate of 150 a month.

Each month more than 11,000 persons in Saskatchewan receive hospital bill receipts indicating that their treatment in hospital has been paid from the hospitalization fund, into which their \$5 annual fee has gone.

The average bill over the eight-month period since the inauguration of the scheme runs between \$46 and \$50, although during July the average cost per case fell to approximately \$36.

To the end of July a total of \$3,519,000 had been paid out for hospital bills inside the province,



PREMIER T. C. DOUGLAS, Minister of Health in the C.C.F. government, announces that by the end of 1947, Saskatchewan will have 5.6 hospital beds per thousand—a most encouraging figure in such a sparsely-settled area.

and \$94,000 in hospital bills which Saskatchewan residents had incurred outside the province had been met. Approximately 300 persons each month benefit from the provision in the plan which enables them to be hospitalized in certain institutions outside Saskatchewan with their bills paid.

Little Adverse Criticism

Of the 600 letters received by the Hospital Plan offices, only 20 have contained adverse criticism, due largely to misunderstanding of the benefits available. The letters have come from all parts of the province, from all types and conditions of people, and deal with various aspects of the plan.

From a correspondent in Leross comes this comment: "Received your statement of the amount paid by the hospitalization fund, and most tell you I received the very best of attention that one could ask. I for one am heartily behind the government in their plan. It is really a great step, and I'm proud to live in the province that is the first in America to make this work."

"I do not know of any better investment than the \$5 for hospitalization fee," wrote a Moose Jaw resident.

The absolute inability of many people to meet heavy hospital bills if it were not for the hospital plan was emphasized in many of the letters received. Wrote a Pennant resident: "I have been paying

hospital and doctor bills for over 30 years and it has kept me broke. I have had a lot of experience in hospital care, from Regina to Empress, and I found the same care and efficiency in all the hospitals where I was being treated. I am in full support of the hospital plan. I think it is a life-saver for the majority of our people."

"I was forced to go to the hospital through serious illness and could not possibly meet such expenses myself, and no one to care for me at home," volunteered a Regina correspondent.

"All For It"

A daughter, writing on behalf of her mother, said, "Mother was well satisfied with the treatment she received under the plan, and has no complaints to make. She is feeling fine again, after something that should have been done years before, but we were just not able to afford it. We feel that the Saskatchewan government is doing a wonderful service to her people with the hospital plan. We are all for it and hope that it's going to be a real success and here to stay."

"I am sincerely grateful that such services were available to me, which in my case have been the means of saving and giving me a new lease on life, without which I could not have survived much longer," said a Neville resident. "The doctors and surgeons who had my case in hand I am sure gave me the utmost of their skill and care in being so successful in the four operations and three blood transfusions given me."

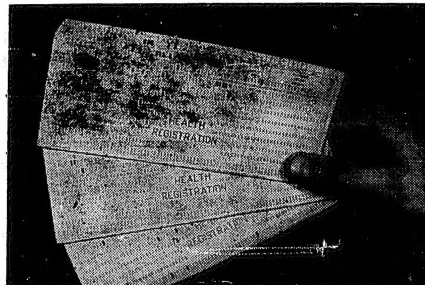
A letter from Bounty said: "The doctors and nurses were more than good to me. Care and diet perfect. Everything my case would allow for was given. The diet was really expensive fruit and fruit juices, of which I had plenty. I'm for from well yet, and if it's necessary for me to be in hospital again I hope it will be in the same place. It's quite impossible to say enough for all the care and kindness received. Also to thank my bill paid, as I would never have been able to meet it."

A Cudworth correspondent wrote: "This plan is very wisely administered by the government, and especially made use of by poor people who otherwise could not receive much needed medical attention as they now enjoy." And a Saskatoonian said: "No one can appreciate this hospital service better than I can, as I have been unfortunate enough in former years to have had large hospital bills to pay, and I still recall the length of time it required for me to pay these bills. I have no hesitation in saying that the Saskatchewan hospital plan and the free cancer clinic will save many a life in our province."

The effect on health of a farmer's fluctuating financial returns was pointed out by a St. Louis resident, who wrote: "The hospital plan is, I feel, a boon to all, but perhaps more so in a farmer's corner, where ready cash is not always on hand, and this seems when sickness very often strikes hard."

Aid to Working Man

A working man in Blumenhof stated a typical case when he said: "We are very much in favor of the hospital plan. As I am a working man it is a little hard to dig up the fees for the hospital plan, but I am doing it gladly and we think it's the right thing. My wife has been suffering from an appendix and gall bladder for the past ten years. I could not dig up the money for the operation. Now she has been operated on and is coming along fine. We are very thankful for the hospital plan and for the health region. We stand behind you one hundred per cent." Old age pensioners, too, are



Each month more than 11,000 persons in Saskatchewan receive hospital bill receipts indicating that their treatment in hospital has been paid from the hospitalization fund, into which their \$5 annual fee has gone. The average hospital bill since inauguration of the scheme runs between \$46 and \$50.

beneficiaries under the hospital plan. One in Watrous wrote: "Thank you for statement of my hospital bill I appreciate the payment thereof, also I think the hospital fund is wonderful for old age pensioners. It would have taken me a long time to pay it."

"It is a benefit to one to be able to make use of this plan in other provinces in case of sickness while on journeys or short stays," said a resident of Annaheim. "The Saskatchewan hospital plan has been a great help to my daughter in her recent illness. She has had good care at the hospital in Toronto, and I believe she has had a checkup since."

Another correspondent at Aylsham wrote: "I wish to say that the service I received at the hospital in Toronto was very good. The very thought that the Saskatchewan government was sharing my sickness expenses was really a comfort. This hospital plan means a great deal to Saskatchewan citizens, especially when away from the province. I might add that the doctor who attended me while ill in Ontario was much impressed with this wonderful hospital plan."

Some correspondents went beyond mere praise of the present scheme and advocated extension of the services. A Killdeer resident said, "I think it's a good thing for everybody. I wish the government could fix it so that everybody would pay so much toward the doctor bill, say \$5 or \$10 each. I would be only too glad to pay, even if I never had to go to hospital. I would be helping some other poor soul who can't afford to pay a doctor."

Praises Air Ambulance

The Air Ambulance came in for mention by a Khedive resident who said: "I received the statement of \$155.24 hospital bill paid

by the province of Saskatchewan, department of public health. I think it is a wonderful plan. I think that one can't spend \$5 any wiser than with the health services plan. With me I have to this date received \$155.24. The air ambulance is a wonderful thing also, which we have never had under any other government. Praise is all I have."

Thus the voice of Saskatchewan residents who have benefitted from the hospital services plan continues to be heard in the Plan's offices, its praise for present provisions giving way to requests for broader benefits.

The increasing availability of hospital facilities points the way toward a healthier populace. About 1,000 hospital beds are now under construction, and it is expected that by the end of 1947 Saskatchewan will have approximately 4,602 general hospital beds, exclusive of nursing homes under permit. This figure is also exclusive of the far north and of special hospitals. It will bring the per capita hospital bed accommodation in the province to 5.6 per thousand—a most encouraging figure in such a sparsely-settled area.

Such accommodation will go far toward better hospital facilities for Saskatchewan residents, and is only one indication of the efforts being made to comply with the voice of Saskatchewan when it requests broader and better health services.

They were unpacking their goods for a week-end's camping.

"George!" thundered the massive wife, as she came upon an unopened bottle of whisky, "what's the meaning of this?"

"That's all right, my dear. I brought it along to stick a candle in when it's empty."

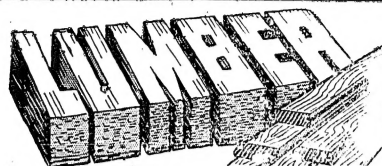
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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

STARVING OLD PEOPLE TO DEATH

Editor, People's Weekly:

Sir: The amount of love and esteem that the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King and his followers in the House at Ottawa have for indigent old people throughout Canada may be accurately gauged by their recently saddling upon their necks a totally inadequate old age pension. Brushing aside all opposition, the absurdity and inadequacy of a pension of \$30 a month is striking when you realize that this government pension is less than one dollar a day; when you think that it will buy only a trifle more than one pound of butter or a pound of tea, and that it is impossible to exchange a pound of butter worth a dollar for a ration

denied it, of course, but could not or did not come out with a clean-cut program.

What are they going to do about it? What are they going to leave for private ownership? These questions have to be answered definitely and clearly before the C.C.F. can hope to get anywhere. In red-blooded, two-fisted manhood there is an inborn instinct which can only be satisfied by ownership of property over which they and they alone have control. Without this privilege there could be neither freedom nor incentive for better effort. Total Socialism is Communism, nothing less, and will never come here. There should only be an extension of the Socialism we already have to in-

clude a few things now privately owned. I believe the C.C.F. should hold a national constitutional convention and there draft a party constitution, listing the things to be nationalized in their order, alterations and amendments to require two-thirds majority vote. That would make a clear-cut program. The Editor, permitting, I will later list some things which, in my humble opinion, should be nationalized.

O. L. Toftner.

Peoria, Alta.

WANTS LEADERSHIP BY PEOPLE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: It was encouraging to read Mr. H. E. Bronson's letter in the August 23 People's Weekly in which he suggests "complete public ownership of Alberta oil."

Prominent personages of the Alberta C.C.F. have been suggesting at least 5% royalty to holders of surface rights and allowing half the producing area to remain the property of individuals. Who gave them the authority to deviate from socialist principles?

If we are socialists we must believe that self-interest and self-security are the dominant motives in all human endeavour and that our C.C.F. politicians are like most other politicians, honest and respectable citizens after votes and if we let them do the leading they'll sell us out as we've been sold out before.

This oil mix-up must prove that there can be only one leadership of a real people's movement and that leadership is the people themselves. If we rank and file members of the C.C.F. are ready to take on the responsibilities of citizenship in a democratic socialist society we must be prepared to give consistent and determined directions and support, otherwise our top men will most unconsciously fall out and turn where they can get that support.

This looks like a crucial time for the C.C.F. Either it continues to work for peace and equity or it becomes an aimless political party grasping at every straw in the wind for a few votes in which case it will not be Goldwell or Roper who have failed or betrayed us. The responsibility is ours. It may be very timely for the C.C.F.ers to write the provincial office to the effect that when we believe that the best way to security for all is through a 50-50 partnership with the money barons we'll let them know.

RAY YOUNGGREN, Lacombe, Alberta.

MR. JACQUES EXPLAINS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: May I thank you for the very generous publicity you gave the recent Social Credit meeting in Calgary (People's Weekly September 6th). You did not men-

tion it, but the whole of my address was devoted to the secret meeting held in the House of Commons last July. At that time members were warned that not only our own national existence, but the peace of the world is threatened by the machinations of Communists within, and without the Soviet Union. This same warning was given to United States Congressmen and Senators in Washington. For world conquest Moscow will rely not only on their own military might, but equally on the success of Communist agents to infiltrate all organizations for the purpose of sabotage, confusion, and division.

The United States Congress has voted millions to clean house of the thousands of the subversive agents who have penetrated all government departments, and who hold many key positions therein. The Congressional Committee of Un-American Activities has listed hundreds of subversive Communist organizations bearing every kind of label—religious, political, cultural, labor and agricultural. That is more or less true of Canada.

I did not single out the A.F.U. until challenged by Mr. Young, nor did I attack his, or any other union for being within their legal rights. What I did do was to warn farmers of the deadly peril to any organization from Communist infiltration. I did not say any of the A.F.U. directors were members of the Communist Party, but Communist infiltration and influence over their policies, are common knowledge.

If you, Sir, and Mr. Young are not aware of this state of affairs then you must be among the few exceptions, even if people do not say so publicly. I do not make political speeches (otherwise I might be more politic) as I said when beginning my address.

Mr. Goldwell says the C.C.F. have the only alternative to the totalitarian Communism of Russia. Maybe, but one thing is certain, every Socialist Government—from Kerensky in 1917 to the Socialist regimes in "liberated" Eastern Europe—has been destroyed by Communist infiltration leading to Communist control. Therefore, if Mr. Goldwell means what he says he should be the first to be on guard against Communist infiltration of any Canadian organization—including the C.C.F. But, so far he, and his Socialists, are much too busy attempting to "smear" with Fascism those of their political opponents who are working to expose Communists and the Communist peril. And, let me add, the Communists use the same smear, against the same people, as do the C.C.F. and, presumably for the same reason. The Communists invariably rely on this technique against their opponents—as do the "cryptos," "pinkies," and "fellow travellers" everywhere.

Yours, NORMAN JACQUES, M.P., House of Commons, Ottawa.

P.S. The dictionaries define "Fascist" as anti-Communist. (EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter exceeds the 300 word limit but an exception is made in this case in order to give Mr. Jacques an opportunity to explain his stand at the Calgary meeting, a report of which appeared in the People's Weekly of September 6.)

Shows C.C.F. Battle For Better Pensions

OTTAWA (CPA).—The September 20th edition of the Montreal Star carried an illustrated article on the passage of the Old Age Pension Bill through the last session of Parliament. The article contains several pictures depicting the battle the C.C.F. put up to have the pension increased, including pictures of the C.C.F. caucus, the C.C.F. petition, etc.



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

THE greater number of you will, I suppose, have received a copy of "Across Canada," Vol. 1, No. 17. In case anyone does not know to what I refer I might say it is a C.C.F. publication issued from Woodsworth House, Ottawa. It is meant to establish a new link between the National Executive Council and each and every member across Canada. Also to show how we are bound together with the Socialist movement throughout the world, and also to help us better understand our program and philosophy.

It comes with greetings from the National Chairman, Prof. Frank Scott, from the National Parliamentary Leader, Mr. Goldwell, and a dedication from a prayer of Mr. Woodsworth's. And to make further comment—for in this day and age of many bulle- sometimes some are put aside for a more convenient season and some one person may read this who has not seen the new publication. It comes with news items which will interest. Also it comes with one thing that is important and especially so at this stage of the Nation's crisis and that is their editorial saying they hope to improve the publication both in quantity and quality and they ask readers to tell frankly what they do and do not like in it.

And that latter is a part every reader can play after they have read some issues. There are always those who are adversely critical and sometimes most justly so, but they make the great mistake of not making their opinion known in the right place. There may be some who keep it to themselves but sometimes it seems as

though the adversely critical of almost anything are the most vocal.

There will no doubt be some who will be very pleased with at least some features of it. Those, too, are doing a service both to the individual who happens to conduct it and to the paper as a whole if they voice their opinion at the office. A word of praise is a wonderful spur to better achievement.

So it is to be hoped that this new effort of the C.C.F. in Canada will accomplish its aim. But it must be borne in upon us, the readers, that it can only do so if we play our part. And might we not well say that the first thing is to read it. Sometimes there may be something at hand which seems more attractive and easier to read, but read it we must.

Second, we should think over what we read. And third, if there is something we do not understand make an effort to do so by writing to the paper or going to some other source of information. It will fall far short of having achieved its aim if we adopt the policy of a blind acceptance of everything that it publishes.

Lady—Why don't you arrest that nudist colony that is disgracing this neighborhood?

Sheriff (something of a wag)—I would, but it's awful hard to get anything on them.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

In the Estate of PETER ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, late of Edmonton, Alberta, Physician and Surgeon, Deceased,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above-named Peter Archibald Macdonald, who died on the 16th day of August, A.D. 1947, are required to file with the undersigned Solicitors by the 31st day of October a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executors will distribute the assets of the Deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge. DATED this 10th day of September, A.D. 1947.

MARKS & HADDAD, 720 Tegner Building, Edmonton, Alberta. Solicitors for the Administratrix with Will Annexed.

C.C.F. RADIO TALKS Grande Prairie, C.F.P., 7:15 p.m. Wednesday. Edmonton, C.J.C.A., 10:15 p.m. Saturday. Calgary, C.F.A.C., 5:40 p.m. Saturday. Edithburg, C.J.O.C., 6:00 p.m. Saturday. Invite your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks each week.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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When The Price Line Broke

DURING the war, when there was a greater shortage of civilian goods than there is now, the government of Canada proudly "held the line" against inflationary prices because it was essential to the war effort to do so.

Canadian big business grumbled a lot about the excess profits tax and price regulations during the war, but it was afraid (and too "patriotic") to bring all its pressure against the nation's price line. But the war is over. There is no more need for "patriotism" and lots of opportunity for profit. So the line was forced. Price regulations came off. The harvest began.

Canadians will blame big business for the profiteering that is now going on at the expense of the standard of living of the mass of the Canadian people. And big business should be blamed.

But the major blame should be directed against the politicians. After all, the purpose of big business is to make big profits. It would not be acting normally, if it did not seek to take the advantage of an inflationary condition to get all it could while the getting was good. But there is no such excuse for the politicians.

The men against whom the people of Canada should direct their wrath are Mackenzie King and John Bracken and Solon Low.

The first two could have been expected to do their duty by their masters. In all Canadian history the Liberal and Conservative parties have been the political handmaidens of big business. But Social Credit came into prominence in Alberta on a promise to fight the big shots. That makes Low's sell-out to the price-mongers the more reprehensible. And since the war ended his voice has been the shrillest in demanding that the Canadian economy be handed back to the profiteers.

The Canadian people have been betrayed, by big business in its greed for profits and by the politicians who have done the bidding of big business.

It will always be a proud memory of the people who support the C.C.F. that when the drive of the profiteers and their political servants came, the C.C.F. did its best to hold the line. It was not strong enough on this occasion. But it will be strong enough when the people of Canada realize that the only way they can win out against their economic enemies is to build their own political party.

Comedy of Housing Errors

WITH the transfer of control of Housing Enterprises of Canada Ltd. to the Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation, the farce of private insurance company home-building with public funds has now been played out to the end. The crown company took over by paying back to the insurance companies \$2,000,000 they had invested against the government's stake of \$18,000,000.

If the venture had succeeded the companies would have been hailed as the great benefactors of a home-hungry public, saved by the daring initiative of private enterprise. The plan failed. But the insurance companies are left with nothing worse than the sad experience that low-rent homes cannot be built at today's prices. The government is holding the bag with hundreds of homes which can be carried only at exorbitant rentals.

Bad planning, private enterprise and fate have been unkind to a government which has deliberately set out to entrust our home-building program to all of them.

Time for A Change

PROVINCIAL officers of the C.C.F. are receiving additional evidence every day of growing dissatisfaction with the present Alberta government. Apart altogether from the rapidly developing feeling that the government is now the political servant of the very interests they were elected to fight, much fault is being found with the day-to-day administration of the province's affairs.

In education, for example, the government has landed the province in a mess. Schools are closed in many parts of the province and in others the children are taking correspondence courses under "sitters." In others unqualified teachers are doing their best to carry on. Teachers, trustees and parents are getting thoroughly disgusted with this state of affairs. The explanation is that the Department of Education is under a Minister who has neither the qualifications nor the administrative ability to fill the position with any effectiveness.

The colossal waste, inefficiency and stubborn blundering in the Department of Public Works is being brought home to the people. As one close observer has put it: "The year following the construction of any section of our hard-surfaced highways, the road has been reasonably good. The second year, it is a fairly good road. The third year it becomes broken-up. The fourth year it is terrible and the fifth year it has to be rebuilt."

As for rural roads in most of the province, they have been neglected to a disgraceful degree. Little of the forty million dollars spent by Mr. Fallow has found its way into the roads which would do the farmers of the province most good.

It is time for a change in Alberta.

THE THIRD COLUMN

KIDDING THEM ALONG

Camrose Canadian, Sept. 10:
"Along in June the Mayor and Secretary went to Edmonton to get confirmation of the Government's road program for 1947 as it concerned the Camrose-Wetaskiwin highway. At that time they were assured that a construction crew would be at work on the job some time in August. For that reason all urging has been foregone by the interested authorities. But now, at the end of the season, when it looks as if the entire road program for the year is about to be wound up, it becomes very evident that the Camrose-Wetaskiwin highway project was never seriously considered by the Government as a 1947 project. We would be glad to see this contradicted by some concrete action or substantial evidence."

A SAD COMMENTARY

M. J. Coldwell, M.P., in a statement issued in connection with the lifting of Canadian price controls:
"The fact is that more than half the people of Canada, according to official figures, have been living on incomes below the levels required for the bare essentials for health and self-respect. Now, at a time when production is greater than ever before, the Government is deliberately reducing the standard even further. This is a sad commentary on our private enterprise system."

"In conclusion, it is worth noting the results of the maintenance of price control in Great Britain. Today, after two years of Labor Government, the cost of living index in Britain is actually lower than when they took office."

IT COSTS TOO MUCH

Labor, Washington, August 30:
"Safeguarding of the life and limb of passengers and employees costs too much money."

"That's what the railroads are telling the I.C.C. as they continue to dodge the commission's efforts to install appropriate safety devices for high-speed passenger and freight operations."

"Petitions to further stall off the order issued by the commission last June have now come from more than 30 carriers. All are opposed by the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations."

PROFITS EAT UP SAVINGS

Labor, Sept. 10:
"From March through July this year, Canadians sold \$17,000,000 more Canada Savings Bonds than they bought, a Finance Department report shows. Up until March, people had been buying more of the government bonds than they sold. The change came when prices began to rise rapidly."

U. N. "SCOUNDRELS!"

Voice of the Electors (Social Credit)

Toronto, Sept. 2:
"Would you welcome into your home a known villainous gangster whose avowed purpose was to break up your family, turn your children against you and God, burn your house and commit murder? No, you would not. You would resist such a scoundrel with all your might."

"But during the last session of parliament our members of parliament, who are paid by us to safeguard our rights, opened the doors of Canada and hung out the welcome sign to just such scoundrels. During the early part of July legislation was passed by our parliament, permitting personnel of the U.N.Q. and half a dozen or more specialized agencies to enter Canada at their will, without our officials even having the right to check their baggage or look in the back seat of their automobile."

FOOTPRINTS

The Time Is Now

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"No one is any use to the Reign of God who puts his hand to the plough and then looks behind him."

A S ONE moves about the Province one sometimes meets those who express a feeling of complete despair. They will point out how they have in times past hopefully voted for one party or another, only to find themselves confronted with the same results. They once had faith in an old line party, the U.F.A., or Social Credit. They have been successively betrayed by each in their search for an honest economy that will give a fair return for their toil. Now like the Preacher of old they cry that all is vanity, and have resigned themselves to injustice and poverty because they see no way of escape from them.

Surely there ought to be some special hell for those who raise false hopes in the minds of trustful people. The Government of Alberta has a peculiarly revolting record in this regard. With callous cynicism that is the more inexcusable because it masquerades under a cloak of pious pretensions, it has enacted measures time and time again that could have no other possible value than as a gesture of deceit to entice its followers into giving it political support. It has sown to the wind of popular favor, and will reap the whirlwind of a people's disapproval.

But there is a definite reason why the Governments of Canada,

with one notable exception, have always failed to satisfy the needs of the electors as a whole. The reason is this. Under a capitalist system we are only allowed to vote on a hired man, and never on the bosses. The bosses tell us that we are the boss, but they know that this is not the truth. The real rulers of Canada are the great monopolies—who never put their names on a ballot paper. They hide behind a screen of politicians, both large and small. We might get rid of Brownlee or Manning, of Bennett or King—the foremen who carry out the bosses' orders—but we have not therefore got rid of the boss. The only way in which we can control him is for the people of Canada to exercise a power equal to that which he enjoys. That is industrial power, the ownership of Big Business.

The old Socialist maxim is true. "He who owns the means by which I live, owns me." We are definitely the slaves of Finance and Industry, and there are those who honestly struggle on behalf of their constituents against them. But if they belong to a party that supports big business they do not remain in the legislature or in the cabinet for very long.

For the first time in Canadian history the C.C.F. offers a way by which we may vote upon the bosses themselves. They are not pleased. A vote for the C.C.F. is a choice between we and they. They will not do what we want, we can.

Co-op Financing Government vs. Banks

By J. E. COOK

PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

IT IS time for the Co-operative movement all across Canada to examine its position. Co-operatives acting as agents for corporations who are exploiting the natural resources of the very people who are such agents, is an anomaly that is too silly to be continued.

Too, co-operatives must be conceived on a scale that includes primary producers, the labor group who are the processors, the service groups who distribute the product, and finally government must support with credit and organizational aid.

The packinghouse workers strike has highlighted the significance of ownership of packing plants. The present strike is part of the same old story, the showdown between wages and profit in Canada.

Livestock Co-operatives all across Canada have wanted to set up the final step, co-operative abattoirs. But there is the likelihood that if such steps were taken in one locality or province the present privately owned corporations would immediately bring to bear all the tricks of the trade that tend to embarrass a competitor. There has been the need for friendly credit, to provide adequate capital.

Unnecessary Leg
But the capital that is set up, and is necessary to, such projects under corporation ownership is taken from the production. There is no need for corporation capital as such. There is need for capital credit to get the project under way and assure sufficient finances linked. The men and women who make the present plans to pay the way are all paid from the income that derives from the operation. The same income provides repayment of the capital credit. It is

the struggle for proper distribution of this income that is the base of the present, and all, industrial strikes. It properly belongs to the primary producers of the livestock, the processors and the service groups who distribute the product. Too much of it now is being diverted to a sort of fifth and unnecessary leg, corporation capital.

There is inherent in the co-operative operation of industry all the credit in the entire Canada community. It lacks only accumulation and purpose.

Banks Get Voice

Co-ops throughout Canada have been serviced with credit in the past. The plan has been for government to guarantee chartered, or corporate-owned, banks, who have used the credit of the people as their own. They have loaned such credit to the co-operative section of the people. By virtue of the vesting in them of the legal ownership or title as security for such advance of their own credit, the co-operators have permitted the banks to acquire, in greater or lesser degree, policy control.

In the province of Alberta today the banks carry all the pledged security of the co-operators, and in turn the government has guaranteed the banks against loss.

Saskatchewan Realistic

It remained for the province of Saskatchewan to be realistic, and through the Co-operative Credit Union, of Saskatchewan, apply the social credit of the people of Saskatchewan to the job of financing the co-operative projects of those same people. There the C.C.F. government has guaranteed, not the banks, but the Co-operative Credit Union.

The Co-operative Credit Union has as its members all the co-operators of the province and is thereby the depository for all the assets of the co-ops. If any co-op

(Continued on page 4)

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Big Business Wins Price Control Battle

Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

THE outstanding news of mid-September was the announcement on September 15 that most of the remaining price controls were being removed and that there would be price increases in almost all foods, notably bread, in men's, women's and children's clothing, in bedding and towels, in boots and shoes, in lumber, nails and household fittings, and in farm implements and supplies.

The very same day at the C.C.F. delegate convention of the Calgary Provincial Constituency, the following resolution was passed:

"Be it resolved that the Federal Government be urged to reinstitute at once price controls to whatever degree may be necessary to prevent exploitation by Big Business of the Canadian consumer and producer; and be it further resolved that the Federal C.C.F. members of the House of Commons be warmly commended for their valiant though unsuccessful efforts to maintain for the people of Canada the protection previously afforded by wartime price control."

Big Business Wins

In those two events on the same day, friends, you have the whole story in a nutshell. Big business, through Liberal, Social Credit and Tory politicians in parliament, gains laws and regulations that strike at the very necessities of life—food, clothing, homes, and farm implements. The C.C.F. M.P.'s fought against the removal of price control. They warned that Big Business would put up prices. They warned that working people would have to have more wages and that strikes might result. But all to no avail. The Liberal government went ahead. And the only criticism they received from Social Credit and Tories was that it was not removing controls fast enough! Big Business is well served by the three old line parties, and the only support the people have in the Federal house is from the all too few C.C.F. members.

False Propaganda

The capitalist politicians allow big business to raise prices and profits. At the same time the capitalist press tells us that prices rise because farmers get more for their products. This is false propaganda.

The political servants of big business remove the price ceiling from everything the farmer eats, wears or uses on his farm, but they keep the ceiling on wheat and the price stays down.

Now most farmers were willing to keep the price of wheat at a stable level for several years, but they did not expect the same politicians to lead them into rising prices on everything they use. But that is because they relied on the Social Credit, Liberal and Tory politicians who believe in the free enterprise of big business. We know that big business must be controlled to prevent the exploitation of the people and only the C.C.F. is willing to exercise that necessary control.

Wages Not Responsible

The capitalist press says that wages cause prices to rise. And yet where wages have gone up as much as 30% profits have risen as much as 100% and in some industries have risen by 300%. It is not wages that puts prices up; it is the lack of control of big business monopolies. Workers do not strike because they want to. They strike because they have to. They want more income just to keep up with uncontrolled prices.

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When the ceilings were lifted on September 15 the packing plant workers were on strike for an increase of 17 cents an hour. On September 17, union leaders point out that the dropping of controls which raised the price of bread and other necessities would force a demand for an increase beyond the 17 cents.

Wages do not put up the price. It is the lack of control that puts up the price and wages have to go up just to follow the uncontrolled profits of big business. The political servants of big business, the Liberals, the Social Crediters and the Tories all joined hands in Ottawa to let prices rise. Only the C.C.F. had the knowledge and was willing to control the prices we pay for things we have to buy.

It's Your Business

Don't think that politics is not your business. Politics controls your life and your standard of living. And don't fall for the cry invented by big business "No politics in the union." For politics is the business of your union, whether it be a labor union, a co-operative society, or a union of farmers. If you as an individual do not interest yourself in politics, and if your organization refuses to interest itself in politics, then the Liberal, Social Credit and Tory politicians will continue to allow free enterprise to big business to shoot prices out of range of your pocketbook.

But when you as individuals and as fraternal organizations work and vote for the ideals of the Co-operative Commonwealth then you will bring genuine freedom to yourselves and to your fellow Canadians. Get into the C.C.F. now and help to free Canada and yourselves from the burdens that big business is placing upon our country.

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York-Sunbury Makes Good Start

The C.C.F. National Council at its recent meeting to appeal to the entire membership on behalf of the York-Sunbury by-election campaign.

A. M. Nicholson, C.C.F. National Treasurer, attended the C.C.F. nominating convention at Fredericton which chose Murray Young, brilliant U.N.B. student war veteran. "It was the most enthusiastic convention I ever attended," said Mr. Nicholson.

A very refreshing feature of the York-Sunbury convention is the keen interest that a group of student veterans is taking in electing one of their members to parliament. The convention delegates contributed \$442 in cash and pledged \$205. The minimum objective for the election was set at \$1800.

Remittances may be sent to either the C.C.F. Campaign Headquarters, 102 Regent St., Fredericton, N.B., or the C.C.F. National Headquarters, Woodsworth House, 301 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

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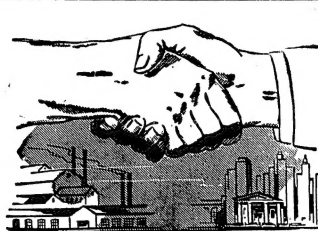
REGINA.—Saskatchewan Government Airways, newest of the province's crown corporations, has begun scheduled flights to all settlements of importance in the north, natural resources minister J. L. Phelps said in announcing that negotiations had been completed with the Air Transport Board at Ottawa. Radiating from Prince Albert, four regular airline flights will carry passengers, mail and express to assist in implementing the government's program of northern development.

Announcing a rate reduction in both passenger and express service from the usual commercial level in most areas, the minister said cheaper air transportation was one of the major points in the future development of the north.

Anti-Union Clauses In N.S. Labor Act

HALIFAX.—The new Nova Scotia Trade Union Act contains some of the most vicious anti-union clauses to be found in any collective bargaining legislation in Canada. Three of them are taken straight from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia manufacturers' briefs, one of the most fantastic anti-labor documents on record.

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Social Credit and the Wicked Bankers

An Editorial in the Calgary Herald, September 12

IT WAS the bankers, of course: particularly the international bankers. The bankers had shackled the prairie farmer with debt, and the prairie governments with debt; indeed, they had shackled the whole world with debt, and now they stood back, twirling their wavy mustaches, and waiting for their chance to foreclose the mortgage on the old global homestead.

But out in Alberta, the people were getting down their muskets: they, if no one else, would resist the money-changers. On August 22, 1935, they fired the shot heard round the world, and established the first Social Credit government in history.

Bankers Trembled

The bankers trembled, as well they might. For the new regime in Alberta was out to scotch them—not first with speeches, but with laws: not just with words, but with concrete action. It was open season on financiers.

Those first few years of Social Credit were hard on the bankers: scarcely a day went by without new threats, new blows, new accusations. You could tell a banker, anywhere in Alberta, by his drawn and haggard appearance, his pathetic gratitude for a smile or a kind word.

Leaders Relent

But gradually, things seemed to change. Word came from Edmonton that the leaders of Social Credit were relenting in their attitude toward the bankers. The small fry were as belligerent as ever, but the really important

men showed a tendency to fraternize with the enemy.

It was noticed that while the hot-gospelers of Social Credit, the men from the sticks, persisted in talking about brave new worlds, the cabinet ministers seemed more interested in balancing the budget. It was noticed that while there was plenty of talk about Social Credit in the Legislative Assembly, you rarely, if ever, heard it mentioned in the administrative offices.

Two Different Things

Before long, observers of the political scene in Alberta came to the conclusion that the Social Credit movement was one thing, and the Social Credit government another. The radical movement, it appeared, had produced an orthodox government; and the revolt against the bankers had produced a regime which the bankers view-

ed, if not with rejoicing, then at least without apprehension.

Not Surprised

We are not particularly surprised to learn that Philip Danis, director of publicity for the Social Credit government of Alberta, gave a talk this week to the New York Bankers' Association. We are not surprised to learn that he ran off three motion pictures "depicting the province as an ideal setting for placement of United States capital." We are not surprised to learn that the 250 financial magnates who attended the meeting gave him a cordial reception.

After all, a lot of water has flowed under the High Level Bridge since August 22, 1935. And the leaders of the Social Credit movement, now in office for 12 years, have had an exceedingly valuable course in economic facts—as opposed to economic theory.

Labor Doings

By Labor Correspondent

A strike of more than usual interest is in progress at the Edmonton plant of Hayward Lumber Company. Seventy-two members of Local No. 4, Amalgamated Building and Construction Workers of Canada (C.B.C.), walked out on August 29 after a breakdown in prolonged negotiations. The strike is now in its eighth week, and the company insists on a penalty clause, which requires every employee's signature to the contract and under which the employee pledges all his personal assets as collateral in case of an illegal or sympathy strike or any breach of the contract.

The union asked for a 15-cent wage increase, equal pay for equal work, statutory holiday pay, 44-hour week, with the increase to be retroactive to June 1st. The company offered a 10-cent bonus, subject to cancellation when cost-of-living index drops below 125 points. In addition, the company insists on a penalty clause, which requires every employee's signature to the contract and under which the employee pledges all his personal assets as collateral in case of an illegal or sympathy strike or any breach of the contract.

Claim Delaying Tactics

The strike was declared illegal by the government because the workers walked out before the arbitration board had rendered its decision. The strikers' version is that they were fed up with the delaying tactics of the government in failing to see that the board met within the specified time limit.

Since the walkout the arbitration board has met and a majority report favoring the company has been rejected by the employees in a 2-to-1 vote.

Penalty Clause

The principle issue is the penalty clause. The workers claim that it gives the employer an opportunity to provoke a spontaneous revolt by irritant action or by other means, thus enabling legal action which could break the union. Union officials claim it is the thin wedge of a Taft-Hartley or Bill 39 in B.C. In effect, the Hayward strikers are battling for all organized workers

concerned with labor contracts and labor legislation. Up to date, the strike is effective and the Hayward plant is tight.

The union officers are soliciting financial and moral support from all organized labor in Alberta.

Woodworkers Ask Strike Vote

The International Woodworkers of America, Local 462, have asked the Board of Industrial Relations to take a strike vote at the Etter-McDougall Sawmills Ltd., Winfield, the Western Construction Co. Ltd., at Whitecourt, and the Swanson Lumber Co., at Chisholm. This was announced by David Graham, international organizer, following the results of a vote taken by the government on September 5 on the award of a board of arbitration.

Mr. Graham stated that the men in the three planer mills overwhelmingly rejected the award of the arbitration board. The award was for a basic minimum wage of 65 cents an hour, payment of time and a half for statutory holidays worked, and the setting up of grievance and safety committees.

The men in these camps are organized practically 100% in the I.W.A., said Mr. Graham, and they are determined that the minimum wage shall be 75 cents per hour. In the interior of British Columbia the minimum wage is now 89½ cents per hour and on the coast it is still higher. "We do not feel that 75 cents is an unreasonable demand," he said. "We are sure that every other worker in this province will realize that nobody can live on wages as low as 65 cents an hour, and we expect the support of the majority of the community in our fight."

"So you lost your poor husband. I'm so sorry. How did it happen?" "He was killed by a weasel." "Killed by a weasel? That's very unusual. How did it happen?" "Is driving hotomobile. Is commencing to railroad crossing. Deadn't hear no weasel."



Land for apartments was turned over by Toronto to Housing Enterprises Ltd. (private insurance company) for \$1 on the understanding that rents would not be higher than \$55. Surprise was expressed when the government agency which took over from Housing Enterprises, proposed to charge from \$75 to \$90 in order to cover capital costs. Following conference (it is expected) adjustment will be made... agreeable to all concerned, the veterans POSSIBLY included.

Profits Eat Up Savings

SOME facts and figures of great significance are revealed in a United States "survey of consumer finances," published by the Federal Reserve Board, a conservative U.S. government institution:

1. The American people are fast using up their wartime savings, which are one of the "temporary props" for prosperity emphasized by President Truman in his recent "economic report" to congress.

2. Of all groups, workers are having to use up their savings fastest. This is the most serious feature of the report because, as everyone knows, the workers outnumber all other groups.

3. Of all the American people—rich and poor—only a small proportion own corporation stocks and bonds. That contradicts some favorite propaganda of Big Business, which likes to claim it is owned by "widows and orphans" and other small stockholders. The survey studied "spending units," which are families and similar groups "living under one roof." It divides these family units into classes, according to the size of their incomes.

Of all the family units, only nine per cent own any stocks or bonds, except government bonds.

Drop to 4%

Of those with annual incomes of \$7,500 or more, 51 per cent own non-government securities. The figure drops to 4 per cent when we come to the "units" having incomes under \$2,000 a year. We must not exaggerate the stock and bond ownership in the low-income groups like the 4 per cent in the \$2,000 class. If a family possesses a single share, worth \$100 or less, it is counted as a "securities owner."

Saved During War

During the war years, the survey shows, family units as a whole saved 20 per cent of their total income. In 1945, the savings

dropped to 17 per cent, and in 1946 to 8 per cent.

In 1945, about 70 per cent of the "units" saved money, 13 per cent broke even, and 17 per cent had to use up wartime savings or go into debt.

Change for Worse
In 1946, that situation changed for the worse. Only 65 per cent added to their savings, only 8 per cent broke even, and those who used up savings or went into debt increased to 27 per cent.

Of the family units having incomes over \$7,500 a year, 89 per cent saved money in 1946, and 11 per cent ended the year with reduced savings.

Of the groups with incomes under \$3,000, about 32 per cent used up savings and increased debts.

Workers' families fared the worst. Of those whose breadwinners were "skilled or semi-skilled" workers, 30 per cent had to spend more than they earned in 1946. The figure was 32 per cent for families of "unskilled" workers.

In other groups, however, the proportion who used up savings was surprisingly high. For the families of "clerical and sales" employees, it was 27 per cent; for families of "professionals," 20 per cent; for those of managers and self-employed, 17 per cent, and for farm families, 19 per cent. The savings figures for 1947 are not yet known. If they are continuing the change for the worse, the prosperity America is now enjoying may suffer a severe blow.—Labor.

Leather Workers Double Membership

OTTAWA—Membership of the National Union of Shoe and Leather Workers has been doubled during the past year, it was reported at the seventh annual convention held recently. Four new locals were added during the year.

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, MLA

The BIG issue right now is the impoverishment of the people through rising prices and profits.

And the responsibility for rising prices rests squarely on the shoulders of the Liberal, Social Credit and Tory members of parliament who served Big Business by destroying price control—in spite of the bitter opposition of the C.C.F. members.

It is not enough for C.C.F.ers to deplore rising prices. It is up to us individuals now to tell our neighbors—to go out of our way to tell our neighbors—that the three old line parties did it, that they removed the price ceilings on everything except what the farmer has to sell! That only the C.C.F. tried to save the people's pocketbook.

It is our duty to tell our neighbors so they will not repeat the mistake they made of voting for Social Credit, Liberal or Tory servants of Big Business. It is our golden opportunity to bring home to them that the C.C.F. is the voice of the common man.

Our C.C.F. members have done their part: the job is now ours. Whether their work has been fruitful or in vain depends on us, and right now, at this very moment.

Co-op Financing

(Continued from Page 4)

gets into financial difficulties its assets are still the property of the co-operatives.

If the Co-op Credit Union failed, the co-operative assets are the property of the government, which in Saskatchewan is the agent of the people. Thus the chain is complete.

Such a set-up can not go bankrupt. But the co-operative movement has to quit fooling both impossible and recognize that private profit governments can do no less than refuse equal status to co-operatives. By the same token industrial strife is inherent in the corporation set-up.

It is time for a change.



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WOULD YOU LIKE SOME

BUTTER OR A ROAST OF BEEF

Well, here's why OPA ceilings make them hard to get—

OPA MEANS LOW PRODUCTION

LOW PRODUCTION MEANS BLACK MARKETS

BLACK MARKETS MEAN NEEDLESSLY HIGH PRICES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

For a Better Tomorrow for Everybody

This ad from the May 6, 1946 issue of the New York Times tells the NAM tale. It cries crocodile tears about the scarcity of butter and meat and low production. Get rid of OPA, we were told, increase production, and prices will come down. Today—with production at a peak—every housewife knows that the NAM promises were phony. "Get rid of controls" was the cry of Big Business in Canada also. Big Business won here too and the consumer now finds himself "free" to pay any price the manufacturer decides to ask.

A BIT OF Nonsense

The lecturer was emphasizing the demoralizing effect of divorce.
"Love," he said, "is a quest; a proposal, the giving of a daughter in marriage, a bequest, and marriage itself the conquest. But what is divorce?"
Voice from the Audience: "The inquest."

The owner of the country newspaper went home to dinner, smiling radiantly.

"You must have had some good fortune this morning," greeted his wife.

"Indeed I did," announced the owner. "Jim Smith, who hasn't paid his subscription for 10 years, came in and stopped his paper."

During an air raid a policeman plunged into the ruins of a house to rescue someone trapped in the basement, and after a short time managed to crawl out with his man. He was covered in mud, grease and plaster.

"Gosh!" said an A.R.P. man going to his assistance. "You are in a mess!"

"Yes," drawled the policeman, "that's the worst of my blue—it shows every little stain."

Bernard Shaw is a past master at the ready retort. A young woman sitting next to him at dinner remarked: "What a wonderful thing is youth!"

"Yes—and what a crime to waste it on children," G.B.S. replied sagely.

Saskatchewan Has Low Syphilis Rate

REGINA.—Lowest incident of reported syphilis of all Canadian provinces was recorded in Saskatchewan during the second quarter of 1947, according to Dr. H. S. Doyle, director of the venereal disease control division of the Saskatchewan department of health.

Authority for the statement, said Dr. Doyle, was the seventh quarterly statistical report on the incidence of venereal disease in Canada. On the basis of the syphilis reported during the quarter, Saskatchewan would have an annual incidence of 45.9 cases per 100,000 of population. "The people of Saskatchewan themselves are to be congratulated on the low incidence of syphilis in their province, as it is well recognized that eradication of venereal disease cannot be achieved without the support of individual citizens," Dr. Doyle concluded.

Prairie Farms Getting Bigger

OTTAWA (CPA).—Farms on the prairie are getting bigger. With the mechanization of farming each farmer is able to look after larger areas. This trend has been suspected for some time but it was not until figures from the recent prairie census were published that the trend could be "officially" confirmed.

In 1936 there were 300,523 occupied farms in the three prairie provinces. The total improved land on these farms was 60,842,957 acres, or an average of 202 acres per farm.

By 1946 the number of occupied farms had dropped to 269,646. There was a decrease in the number of farms in all three of the prairie provinces. People from the farms moved to the towns and to the industrial centres in other parts of Canada. But, surprising enough, the amount of land being farmed did not decrease. On the contrary it increased by almost 5,000,000 acres to 65,411,702 acres. In other words, fewer farmers were farming more land. The size of

improved acreage per farm had increased to 242 acres. Here is the average acreage of improved land per farm for each of the three provinces:

	Alta.	Sask.	Man.
(Acres)			
1936	184	236	153
1941	202	256	169
1946	224	283	179

It is probable that this trend towards larger farms is an important factor in the increasing popularity of co-operative farms in various parts of the prairie provinces.

80% Increase In C.C.F. Halifax Vote

HALIFAX.—Final official figures on the Halifax by-election of July 14 show the C.C.F. had an increase of 80% over its vote of two years ago. The C.C.F. captured 38% of the total vote cast. Party standing was as follows: Liberal—24,530; C.C.F.—16,121 and Conservative—13,828.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province. EDMONTON

Brewery, Glass, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, Dr. O. Roberts, 6411 48th Avenue. Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 2927 80th Avenue, phone 38116; Secy-Treasurer, J. P. Weaver, 10932 75th Street, phone 71037. Deliveries delegated, J. Lindsay, 10941 96th Street, phone 28041.
Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, J. A. Logan, Sec'y, L. D. Pollard, 9328 101A Ave.;
Street Fighters No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 2644 18th St. E., Sec'y, J. A. Smith, 12111 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

A CUP OF TEA

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

THE white man habitually sneaks down to the Chinese and send political missionaries to teach them to live in the modern manner. But these orientals had many of the traits of civilization thousands of years before Christ was born. One of them was the tea-drinking custom. One hopes the most of the graciousness associated with the practice has survived in the strife-torn Chiang-stricken China today.

The Chinese were drinking this fragrant brew at least 4700 years ago. They make their tea with great care, scent it with jasmine, gardenias and roses. They drink it thoughtfully, savoring each drop. If their present day political problems have not destroyed it they have a philosophy of life to match the manner of their tea drinking. They drink tea as a musician listens to Beethoven or an artist studies a Corot. We gulp an often unavoursome mess because Charlie McCarthy tells us it is the thing to do.

Early Tea Drinkers

The Arabs were early tea drinkers, too. They acquired the habit in the ninth or tenth century. The beverage was introduced to Europe in the company of Indian tea brought by the Dutch East India Company. It was 1610 when it first reached England, destined to become the greatest tea-drinking nation of the western world. The Chinese consume four times as much as the other countries put together. But the Englishman drinks as much in a day as some Canadians and Americans in a year. Normally Britain gets away with 100 billion cupsful a year.

A Mark of Prestige

When tea first came to England it was very expensive and its use a privilege of the rich. Indeed at first it was consumed not so much because it was desired as because it was a mark of prestige, the thing to do. An English family is said to have invited in its friends, intent on impressing them by serving the new delicacy. Ineptly they boiled the tea in water, drained off the liquid, and served the tea leaves with salt and butter.

Probably we could display more imagination in our use of tea. In Tibet it is stewed with pork, salt, flour and milk, eaten as a kind of porridge. The Russians pickle it, or drink it cold with lemon, holding a piece of sugar in their mouths to sweeten it. If radio commercials ever suggest it we will probably do the same one day.

Smuggled Out Plants

Tea growing requires a climate of sub-tropical heat and rainfall of sixty inches per year. The plant is a native of China. It was the early 1800's before an Englishman disguised as a coolie smuggled out of the country the plants required

to begin its propagation in India. He risked his life in doing so, for the Chinese tea-merchants had taken ruthless precautions to prevent that happening, another example of the restrictions inherent in a competitive world.

Tea became one of the world's greatest and wealthiest industries. Thousands rushed to India and Ceylon to participate in the bonanza. A tiny proportion of them became millionaires. Most of them, typically, had their dreams end in bankruptcy if not in death from Asiatic disease. Some day we will recognize that the gold-rush type of enterprise is a barbaric, inefficient, and old-fashioned method of developing resources.

Tea growing is difficult if not impossible to mechanize appreciably. Only the tender tips of the shoots are picked, a painstaking job of hand work. The skilled can harvest 30,000 shoots a day, enough for about ten pounds of tea. Obviously, at the price we are accustomed to pay for it, they can be paid only a few cents for each day's work. So tea growing demands, in addition to requisites of climate, labor of coolie status. The industry therefore is the monopoly of those countries which, in addition to requirements of heat, soil, and rainfall, have workers who must sell their labor for a few cents a day. Probably this kind of monopoly, generally overlooked by the cartel-busters, is as vicious as any of the smaller-scale ones with which we must deal.

India was Britain's. The tea industry of India was owned in Britain. British financiers had \$600 millions invested in it. Two million persons in Britain owed their jobs to it. Profits from tea contributed to the standard of living of their country. Tea typifies the manner in which pre-war capitalist England lived on the returns of investment in empire. To many it was soft living, a better investment than keeping the coal mines at home, for instance, in efficient working order.

Here is an example of that which the new Britain, turning its back on imperialism, giving India its freedom, is prepared to sacrifice for a principle, as it begins to carve for itself a new kind of future in what it hopes will be a new kind of world. It is opinion on that principle which is at the core of international bickering today.

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Sixty Years Ago.
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PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

public ownership when the field is proven, checkerboard areas equal in extent to those leased to private individuals or corporations." The provincial platform on which the last election was fought read: "Progressive application of the principle of public ownership in the development of the natural resources of the province." I think Mr. Lindsay, whose letter appeared last week, was right when he said that it could be argued that the executive's statement did comply with the provision for "progressive application" of the principle of public ownership in the development of the resources. At the present time there is no application of the public ownership principle, therefore any application of it would be "progressive." But maybe it isn't progressive enough.

One thing is sure. If the policy outlined by the C.C.F. executive were now in force the people of the province would have to fifteen oil wells of their own matching those of Imperial Oil in the Leduc area. Instead of getting one barrel in eight in royalties, the province would be getting eight barrels out of every eight from its own wells, and its royalties from the private wells also. But why not all the wells for the province? That's a reasonable and very logical question. Why not, indeed? That, it seems to me, is where the "progressive" business comes in. The only justification for letting private interests take half the oil in any field, less royalties, is as compensation to the private companies for their work in proving the field. It may be that the compensation is too high. That is certainly a debatable point. But for the time being wouldn't it be a safe "progressive" step to make sure that the people of the province would get an even break with the oil companies in any new field? Later it is quite possible that the whole job of exploration could be done in new prospective fields, with funds which had been set aside as development reserves during the operation of the first step in the "progressive application of the principle of public ownership."

The convention in November will make the final decision in respect to the policy to be placed before the people in the provincial election which will take place next year. In the meantime I hope we can have a continuous and friendly, and highly intelligent discussion that is going on in the People's Weekly. I think it is a great thing to be a part of a people's movement in which there can be a frank discussion of policies and their interpretation, with the decision being democratically made in the end. No one in the C.C.F. occupies the high and mighty position of handing down a policy to the membership. In our movement everybody is on an equal level when the C.C.F. program is being made.

Demand Federal

(Continued from page 1)

not penalized as stated in a recent broadcast by J. S. McLean, President of Canada Packers."

A.L.C. Broadcast
The A.L.C. show, the publicity agency of the co-operatives in Alberta, stated in a broadcast this week: "Perhaps Canadian history never presented a more convincing picture than that of the present, when its Federal cabinet, apparently under the customary whip-wielding of its Trust Combing members, is willing to kick the bladder out of the labor political football in a shameless attempt to avoid responsibilities, and to hopefully smash trade unionism, as well as throwing the packinghouse workers strike into the individual laps of the eight provinces affected."

"Today there is more than politics at stake; human lives and human suffering is at great, if not greater, than during war years."

Ask National Action

"In the national interest we appeal today to every local organization of every co-operative to wire the Federal Minister of Agriculture, or the Prime Minister, to implement the Emergency War Measures Act and take over the packing plants nationally on behalf of the suffering peoples of Europe and the filling of our commitments to those countries as well as to avert the suffering and privation of strike-bound families in our country."

"Mutual settlement can be arrived at and the worker deserves consideration. The lifting of controls and the upward swing in prices of all foodstuffs today is such that wages and salaries will have to be adjusted all around."

NO DECENT ROAD FOR FUR FARMERS TO GET OUT FEED

Small fur farmers in the Lac La Biche area are highly indignant over the treatment they are receiving from the Provincial government which found it possible to finance an airplane landing at Inehuruk Lake but wouldn't assist the small local mink ranchers to build a road to the lake so that they could secure feed for their animals.

J. H. Tatotsky of Lac La Biche told the People's Weekly that the farmers themselves donated labor and about \$300 cash to pay for a bulldozer to improve the road. They were given to understand that the Dept. of Public Works would assist to the extent of \$2,000 but to date nothing has been done to improve the road, which with present rain, is in an impossible condition.

However, much to the consternation of the community, the Department of Lands and Mines has installed an airplane landing field to permit fish to be flown out. Local ranchers are not in a position to buy feed but could

catch their own fish if they could get them out with their own trucks and cars.

Getting desperate in July the fur farmers purchased some \$35,000 worth of jeeps and trailers but due to the roads there are constant breakdowns.

Mr. Tatotsky points out that when the airfield was finished the road machinery when it pulled out smashed the corduroy on the jeep road.

He informs the People's Weekly also that since larger planes are using the landing field the price for hauling mink feed was raised to two and a half cents a pound for mink feed and three cents for commercial fish.

When the jeeps cannot get out to the lake, the fur farmers must buy Slave Lake fish at the freezing plant while their own fish is rotting at the lake.

SAY DISHWASHERS ARE RESPONSIBLE

FOR HOUSING COSTS

OTTAWA (CPA).—Do you know why housing costs so much today? It's because dishwashers in the lumber camps of B.C. are paid the fabulous rate of \$7.41 a day (which, they are lucky enough to have work). You don't believe it? Well that's what the Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph said in an editorial on June 21. Here is their case:

"An advertisement that appeared recently in Vancouver newspapers... showed a schedule of wages offered to workers in the lumber camps of British Columbia in response to the latest demand for an increase of wages. One line is significant: 'Dishwashers, May, 1946, \$5.41 per day; now \$6.61; new offer \$7.41.'"

"It is because it costs \$7.41 per day to get dishes washed in lumber camps that the prices of homes are inevitably forced up beyond the reach of any young couple who may be possessed of the dream of a kitchen of their own in which to wash dishes but are without extensive capital reserves to enable them to make it come true."

Just think—if those dishwashers get paid any more they may be able to some day afford one of those houses they've been dreaming about themselves!

WE DON'T LET THE BOSSES MAKE LAWS

SAYS AUSTRALIAN

By DORIS FRENCH
TORONTO (CPA).—"In Australia we don't believe in letting the bosses make the laws," P. J. Kennelly, M.L.C., told a large Commonwealth banquet audience in Toronto's Royal York Hotel, last Saturday. "The only hope of giving to those who produce a fair share of the products of their labor is for the workers to get in behind their own political party," he declared. "That's the only way the great mass of the people can ever get justice."

Delegate Kennelly said he was just beginning to recover from his initial shock when he learned that Canadian labor does not entirely support the C.C.F., but the strong representation of trade unionists at the banquet reassured him.

"We'll get it!"

Week-end guests at the conference sessions included labor, co-operative and farm leaders whose organizations have not yet arrived at the political viewpoint achieved in Australia and Great Britain. Yet J. Lovestone, from the great International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said: "You can look for great changes in the U.S.A. When we get going we'll go fast. The growing conviction of the American worker cannot be maintained without the prosperity of the world is a revolutionary Anaxim."

Donald Montgomery, represent-

ing the A.W.A., the largest union in the C.I.O., told the British delegates that their greatest contribution to America would be to "help the U.S. worker to feel that he can run a government—for he doesn't quite believe that yet."

"You must talk to us out of England," Mr. Montgomery said. "We are looking to you to show the way out."

STUDENT VET IS CCF CANDIDATE YORK-SUNBURY

OTTAWA (CPA).—A University president versus a student veteran, a general and a brigadier and a humble L.A.C. That is the contrast and the line-up in York-Sunbury as three political parties get ready for the federal bye-election on October 20th.

The Liberal candidate is Hon. Milton F. Gregg, president of the University of New Brunswick, a retired brigadier, already slated for minister of fisheries in the King cabinet.

The Progressive-Conservative candidate is Lt. Gen. E. W. Sanson, who was commander of the 2nd Canadian Corps.

The C.C.F. candidate is 24-year-old Murray Young, who spent three years overseas in the R.C.A.F. and is now a student at U.N.B. He has a farm background; he runs a chicken ranch on the side and he used to be a rural school teacher.

Fine Support

Surrounding the young student veteran in his fight to break the old-party stranglehold on the Maritimes is a high-spirited, ardent group of young C.C.F.'ers, now in the thick of a tough political campaign.

One of Young's supporters is a fellow student from U.N.B., Harold Hatheway. He reports to C.C.F. supporters across Canada:

"The Tory campaign, on the Bracken trip down, has been a colossal flop. Their machine seems ever nearer death than we had hoped."

King Campaign Directs

"In Liberal ranks there is strong resentment against the appointment of Gregg by the King machine, with complete indifference to party supporters in the constituency. The Liberal nominating convention was a complete farce—what colossal nerve it takes to hold such a convention after the candidate has been safely appointed!"

"By far the most encouraging factor is the reception that the C.C.F. is getting among the people, and the vigorous, enthusiastic campaign that is now shaping up and getting into full stride."

FILE HISTORICAL LABOR DOCUMENTS

OTTAWA.—The early days of the trade union movement in Canada were recalled when John W. Buckley, acting secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, presented a bound copy of the minutes of the first meetings of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council, 1871 to 1887, to Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell.

The document is being placed in the labor department's library. Congress President Percy R. Benough accompanied Buckley for the presentation.

The records of the initial meetings of the first central labor body in Canada offer a wealth of material to the student of trade unionism and the advance of industrial relations. One of the most interesting facts contained in the book is a record of the first Labor Day demonstration on the North American continent, April 18, 1872, in Toronto.

A girl attended her first ball game. After watching the entire game she met one of the players. In her sweet little way she asked, "Why does the fellow behind the plate wear the muzzle when it's the one with the big stick in his hand that does all the growling?"

Flour Millers

(Continued from Page 1)

International Milling Co., Ltd. (Robin Hood Flour). Quaker Oats Co. of Canada, Ltd. Of these six, the last two, Robin Hood and Quaker, are wholly owned subsidiaries of United States Corporations.

Control Baking Industry
Flour milling, however, is not the only thing these companies control. These four companies producing a large proportion of the nation's bread, control the Canadian baking industry.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, for example, controls three bakery chains operating in every part of Canada. It owns the Eastern Bakeries chain in the Maritimes, the Canada Bread chain in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and the Canadian Bakeries chain in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Thus the Maple Leaf Milling Company is able to dispose of a large part of the 16,000 barrels of flour it produces daily to its own bakeries. The Maple Leaf Company owns its own grain elevators, flour mills, and bakeries. It even makes its own flour sacks. Like Chicken Little in the fairy tale, it handles the grain all the way from the farm to the consumer's table.

Ogilvie's Interests

Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., is also interested in the business through the Consolidated Bakeries of Canada, Ltd. Six of the directors of the Ogilvie Company, headed by the Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, are also directors of the Consolidated Bakeries. Consolidated in turn owns the Hamilton Bakeries, Ltd., the Dixie Dairy Bread, Ltd., and the Wonder Bakeries, Ltd. The Wonder Bakeries, Ltd., in its turn, owns and operates the following bakeries: James Strachan, Ltd., Montreal; James M. Aird, Ltd., Montreal; Dent, Harrison & Sons, Westmount; New Baking Co., Ltd., Windsor, St. Thomas and Sarnia, Ontario; Ideal Bread Co., Ltd., Toronto and Hamilton; Nasmiths Ltd., Toronto; Stocks Bread, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.; and Palmer Baking Co., Chatham, Ont. Ogilvie's mills own 14 flour mills, 146 country elevators, 8 terminal elevators, and its own carton mill.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., is also engaged in the bakery business through the Inter City Baking Co., Ltd., which in turn owns the Brown's Bread, Ltd., Standard Bread Co., Ltd., and A. L. Strachan, Ltd.

Purity's Bakery Chain

The other major milling company, Purity Flour Mills, Limited, is linked with the baking chain of George Weston Limited which has been purchasing large blocks of stocks in the Purity Company. The Weston chain owns 14 subsidiaries making bread, biscuits and cakes in every part of Canada and in some parts of the United States. Some of the subsidiaries are Edmonton City Baking, Ltd., Lawrence's Bread, Toronto; Dietrich's Bakeries, Kitchener; McCormick's Ltd., Paulin Chamber Co., Ltd., Western Grocers, Ltd., Dr. Jackson Foods, Ltd., etc.

Profits Up 35%

To sum up, the 34 major baking companies in Canada are owned or controlled by or directly connected with 4 large milling companies. According to the reports of these companies issued so far this year the latest net profits (after tax and all expenses) of these Canadian companies would be \$5,833,367.00 compared with \$4,349,434.00 for last year, an increase of more than 35%.

At 10 cents a loaf the latest net profits of these milling and baking companies would be 35,833,670 loaves of bread. That is approximately 5 loaves of bread for every man, woman and child in Canada. The increase alone in this year's profits over last year would be 45,340,000 loaves of bread.

These are the companies which would like the public to believe that it is the farmer and the government which are solely responsible for high prices for bread and flour.

More and More
THE TREND IS TO



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